Y TO THE MARPER'S FERRY OUTBREAK.

olition Propagandism at the

CK REPUBLICAN LEAGUE OF FREEDOM. LAN OF OPERATIONS.

TICLES OF ASSOCIATION.

League's Manifesto to the Non-Slaveholders of the South.

ctical Enforcement of the "Irrepressible Conflict" Doctrine.

aries to be Sent Among the

t Numerous Points in the South— Property of the Slaveholders to be cated-Security and Value of Slave Property to be Bestroyed-Private War to be Waged,

AN FOR THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY. se consider this confidential until further notice, as will probably need to be done before the matter is

y and military confirments.
discipli-ing such military companies as actual service.
e non-laveholders of the South from all slaveholders, and inducing them to co-by appeals to their safety, interest, humanity.
elaves (by emissaries to be sent among the non-slaveholders of the South) of the ion, that they may be prepared to co-operate

emigration to the South of persons

ment.
receding preliminaries shall have sufthe way, then to land micitary forces (at
the zame time) in the South, who shall
of freedom, and call to to the slaves, and

ostilities, then, as all the laws of war, of nature justice, will require that the emancipated slaves be compensated for their previous wrongs, we assorpurpose to make such compensation, so far as the propurpose to make such compensation, so far as the propurpose to make such compensation, so far as the propurpose to make such compensation, so far as the propurpose to make such compensation to the slaves beforehand, with a view to be mountage and self-respect, to nerve them to look into the eyes of their tyrants, and to give them class of the relations of justice existing between elves and their oppressors. To remain in the South, after emancipation, until all have established, or have seen established, such amenis as will secure the future freedom of the as emancipated.

so them to do it, or to do it ourselves in defiance of any considerable number of the American people of use, the work will be an easy and bloodless one; very can live only in quint, and in the sympathy or tion of all around it. the subscribers, residents of the town of in unity of in the State of believing in the ples, and approving generally of the measures, set in the foregoing "Plan for the Abolition of Slavery," the accompanying address "To the Non-Slavehold, the South," hereby unite ourselves in an association called the League of Freedem, in the town of for the purpose alding to carry said plan into effect. To hereby severally declare it to be our sincore in to co-operate with each other, and with all other tions within the United States having the same se in view and adopting the same platform of primand measures.

following self-evident principles of justice and hu/ will serve as guides to the measures proper to be
d. These principles are—
hat slaves have a natural right to their liberty.
hat they have a natural right to compensation (so
the property of the slaveholders and their abstors
mpeasate them) for the wrongs they have snifered,
hat so long as the governments under which they
fuse to give them liberty or compensation, they
he right to take it by stratagem or force,
hat it is the duty of all who can to assist shem in
enterprise.

n enterprise, madering this assistance, you will naturally adopt measures—

bignore and spurn the authority of all the corrupt yraunical political institutions which the slaves that a securify of their crimes, son as may be, to take the political power of your into your own hands, and establish covernments all punish slaveholding as a crime, and also give to ready been committed against them.

All such new governments shall be instituted, to get the laves as free men, and as being the righters of the property which is the laves as free men, and as being the righters of the property which is to their of justice were beetly and obtain possession were effort to acquire me force; to hive the lavend property, by more force to hive the men slaborers, pay them to get it men to their oppressors, and paying to feel to any for it, and from their oppressors, and paying to fine from their oppressors, and paying to the produce, and all they cut it are a form their oppressors, and paying to the produce, and all they cut in the produce, and a hey cut it are a force.

deeds of emanications, and conveyances of their property to their siaves.

5. To ireat, and teach the negroes to treat, all active abettors of the alaveholders, as you and they treat the slaveholders themselves, both in person and property. Perhaps some may say that this taking of property by the slaves would be stealing, and should not be encouraged. The answer is, that it would not be stealing; it would be simply taking justice into their own hands and redressing their own wrongs. The state of slavery is a state of war. In this case it is a just war on the part of the negroes—a war for liberty, and the recompense of injuries, and necessity justifies them in carrying it on by the only means their oppressors have left to them. In war, the plunder of enemies is as legitimate as the killing of them, and stratage m is as legitimate as open force. The right of the slaves, therefore, in this war to take property is as clear as their right to take life, and their right to do it secretly is as clear as their right to do it openly; and as this will probably be their most effective mede of operation for the present, they ought to be taught, encouraged and assisted to do it to the utmost, so long as they are unable to meet their enemies in the open field. And to call this taking of property stealing, is as false and unjust as it would be to call the taking of life in just war murder.

It is only those who have a false and superstitions reverence for the authority of governments, and have contracted the habit of thinking that the most tyrannical and inquitous laws have the power to make that right which is naturally wrong, or that wrong which is naturally right, who will have any doubt as to the right of the slave, holders and their abettors.

We are unwilling to take the responsibility of advising any general insurrection, or any taking of life, until we of the North go down to take part in it, in such numbers as to insure a certain and easy victory. We therefore advise that, for the present, operations be confined to th

or property, and the characteristic before and their accomplices; and that these things be done only so far as they can be done without too great danger to the actors.

We specially advise the flegging of individual staveholders. This is a case where the medical principle, that like cures like, will certainly succeed. Give the slaveholders, then, a taste of their own whips. Spare their lives, but not their backs. The arrogance they have acquired by the use of the lash upon others, will be seen taken out of them when the some securge shall be applied to themselves. A band of ten or twenty determined negroes, well armed, having their rendezvous in the forests, coming out upon the plantations by day or night, seizing individual slaveholders, stripping them, and flogging them soundly, in the presence of their own slaves, would soon abolish slavery over a large district.

These bands could also do a good work by kidnapping individual slaveholders, taking them into the forest, and holding them as hostages for the good behaviour of the whites remaining on the plantations; compelling them also to execute deeds of emancipation, and conveyances of their property to their slaves. These contracts could probably never afterward he successfully disavowed on the ground of duress (especially after new governments favorable to liberty should be entablished), inasmuch as such contracts would be intrinsically as valid as the treaties by which conquered nations make satisfaction for the injustice which caused the war.

The more bold and resolute slaves should be encouraged to form themselves into bands, build forts in the forests, and there collect arms, stores, horses, cverything that will onable them to sustain themselves, and carry on their warfare upon the slaveholders.

Another important measure on the part of the slaves will be to disarm their masters, so far as that is practicable, by seizing and coscealing their weapons whenever opportunity offers. They should also kill all slave hunting dogs, and the owners too, if that s

Whenever the slaves on a plantation are not powerful or courageous enough to resist, they should be encouraged to desert, in a body, temporarily, especially at harvest time, so as to cause the crops to perish for want of hands to gather them.

Many other ways will suggest themselves to you, and the slaves, by which the slaveholders can be annoyed and injured, without causing any general outbreak or shedding of blood.

ding of blood.

Our FLAN DRES IN—

1. To make war (openly or secretly as circumstances may dictate) upon the property of the slaveholders and their abettors—not for its destruction, if that can easily be avoided, but to convert it to the use of the slaves. If it cannot be thus converted, then we advise its destruction. Teach the slaves to burn their masters' buildings, to kill their castle and horses, to conocal or destroy farming utensits, to abandon labor in seed time and harvest, and let crops perish. Make slavery unprofitable, in this way, if it can be done in no other.

2. To make slaveholders objects of derision and contempt, by flogging them whenever they shall be guilty of flogging their slaves.

3. To risk no general insurrection until we of the North

can, publicly and privately, for its overthrow.

White rascals of the South! Willing tools of the slave-holders! You, who drive slaves to their labor, hant them with degs, and fleg them for pay, without asking any questions! We have a word specially for you. You are one of the main pillars of the slave system. You stand reaches the summer of the main pillars of the slave system. You stand reaches be somewedly to the laws system. You stand reaches be somewedly one of the theory deeper and inhuman work, which must holders themselves will not do. It do not deep repetitions as the property who holders themselves will not do. It do not seem that you have heard one prejudices againt color, nor against liberty, as a sale we to Canada as by catching a fugitive and returning him to his master. If you are thus indifferent as to whom you serve, we advise you henceforth to serve the slaves instead of their masters. Turn about, and help the robbed to rob their robbers. The former can afford to pay you better than the latter. Help them to get possession of the property which is rightfully their due, and they can afford to give you liberal commissions. Help them flog individual slaveholders, and they can afford to pay you ten times as much as you ever received for flogging slaves. Help them to kidnap the slaveholders and they can afford to pay you wore than you now get for catching fugitive slaves. Betrue to the slaves, and we hope they will pay you well for your services. Be false to them, andwe hope they will kill you.

Lawyers of the South, you can, if you will, exert a potent influence for good in this matter. If, in the true spirit of law as a science, you shall see a man in the most crushed of human beings, and, recognising his right to obtain justice by such means as may be in his power, you shall take the side of the oppressed in this controling to the same and happy people, where now all is erine, you shall take the side of the oppressed in the scale of lawyers, statemen, patricts or men.

Merchants of the South Fust

THE HARPER'S FERRY OUTBREAK.

Preliminary Legal Proceedings - Hot Pur-suit of Bill Cook - Return of Gov. Wise to Richmond-Old Brown's History of Himself, &c., &c.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD. Charlesown, Jefferson County, Va., Oct. 21, 1850.

The Circuit Court of Jefferson county—Hon. Richard Parker, Circuit Judge—which commenced its session yea-terday, was occupied to-day with the trial of the case of State vs. Dillard, for an assault with intent to kill. The

4. To cultivate the friendship and confidence of the slaves; to consult with them as to their rights and interests, and the means of promoting them; to show your interest in their weifare and your readness to assist them; let them know that they have your sympathy, and it well give them courage, self-respect and ambilion, and make men of them—infinitely better men to live by, as neighbors and friends, than the kidolent, arrogant, selfish, heartless, domineering robbors and tyrants who now keep both yourselves and the slaves in subjection, and look with contempt upon all who live by honest labor.

5. To change your political institutions soon as possible; and, in the meantime, give never a vote to a slaveholder; pay no taxes to their government if you can either resist or evade them; as witnesses and juryers, give no testimony and the state of their malice kill witnesses and turners, as the contempt upon all the days of October, 1859, and to receive and safely keep. Shiels Brown, Aaron C. Stephens, E shiels Green and John Copland, negre, as fined a fine Brown, Aaron C. Stephens, E shiels Brown, Aaron C. Stephens, E shie per Ferry, and then ane there to riot on the 17th, 18th and 19th days of October, 1859, and did feloniously and of their mailce kill and murder, with firearms called Sharp's rifics, and revolvers, and pistols, divers citizens of this commonwealth, and Fountaine Beckham, George W. Turner and Themas Beorley, free white persons, and Luke Quinn, a soldier of the United States government, and also Haywood Sheppard, a free negro, and did there and then, feloniously conspire with divers slaves, belonging to citizens of this commonwealth, in the county aforesaid, to me unknown, to rebel and make insurrection against the government and laws of this commonwealth, that they may be examined for the said offence before the proper examing court, and otherwise dealt with according to law. Given under my hand and seal this 20th day of October, 1859. Signed,

To the Sheriff of Inflerson county, Virginia:—Whereas John Brown, Aaron C. Stephens and Edwin Coppie, white persons, and Shields Green and John Copland, men of color, have been committed by my warrant within and for certain felonies charged to have been committed as there in stated by them, and being of opinion that there is sufficient cause for charging said parties with said offences, I command you, in the name of the commonwealth, to summon at least eight of the justices of said county to meet at the Court House of said county, on the 25th day of this month, October, 1859, to hold a Court for the examination of the facts with which said parties stand-charged, and for such other purposes concerning the premises as are required by law, and have then there this warrant and make return how you have effected the same.

Given under my hand and seal this 20th day of October, 1859 and the county of the semilation of the facts with which said parties stand-charged, and for such other purposes concerning the premises as are required by law, and have then there this warrant and make return how you have effected the same.

"Eut," replied the writer, "people wonder why Feckham was killed, who was unarmed." Brown exclaimed, excitedly, "They have no business to wonder. Your own citizens will testify that such were my orders; that is the fact and you know it."

"You know the fact. The fact, at least, you may know if you exercise your reason as in other things. The prisoners, thirty or forty of whom were in my possession, will tell you that when the first attack was made upon us

throughout the country as a hero and a martyr.

Stephens, the other prisoner here, broke in very earnestly: "We want the facts to go properly before the

read conductor or his passengers on Sunday night, that they would not spread the alarm. He let the train go unnally, and that was his military mistake.

THE PURSUIT OF BILL COOK.

THE PURSUIT OF BILL COOK.

Chammenerum, Oct. 21,1859.

Our community were considerably excited to-day by
the appearance at noon of one of the fugitives from Harper's Ferry, supposed to be Cook. A gentleman from
Quincey overtook the man on the road leading from
Waynesborough to this place, and earror nim some distance in his buggy. When about three miles from town
the man got out of the vehicle, under pretence of taking
another road. About an hour afterwards the gentleman
aw him upon one of our streets. He informed before he returned the man escaped at the rear of the house, passing through a garden. At the foot of the garden a blanket, containing a Sharp's rifle, unleaded, was found, and this rifle was known to have been in Cook's possession. Immediate pursuit was made by a number of mers, but no wave could be discovered. The blanket was marked "E. H.," and, together with the rifle, is now in Sheriff Brown's possession. The man has other

o shirt. He is about five feet six or seven inches high sallow complexion, light hair, cut straight across behind and light sandy beard and moustache. His general appearance was very rough and shabby. Parties are now in is supposed that other fugitives are in the neighborhood Efforts are now being made to ferret them out, and if caught there will be no favor or protection extended to

SPEECH OF GOV. WISE.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 21, 1859. Gov. Wise arrived to-day and was received by Com-pany F, which escorted him to the Capitol. He addressed the throng from the steps of that building, stating that he had taken the responsibility of placing a guard at Har-per's Ferry, and that he would distribute arms at accessible points throughout the State. The speech produced

OLD BROWN'S HISTORY OF HIMSELF AND HIS FAMILY.

Among the trophies of the government's military expedition against the twenty-two conquerors of the Gid Dominion is the following document, apparently in the handwriting of John Brown himself:— HISTORY OF JOHN BROWN, OTHERWISE "OLD BROWN."

have been committed by my warrant within and forcertain telentic charged to have been committed as therecertain telentic charged to have been committed as therecertain telentic charged in the paties of aid county to
attempt on the name of the commonwealth, to
attempt on the commo

The Rev. Dr. Forbes and the Catholic

NEW YORK, Oct. 17, 1859.

Most Revisies Six—It is now nearly ten years since under your auspices, I laid down my ministry in the Protestant Episcopal church to submit myself to the Church of Rome. The interval, as you know, has not been idly spent; each day has had its responsibility and duty, and with these have come experience, observation and the with these have come experience, observation and the knowledge of many things not so well understood before. The result is that I feel I have committed a grave error, which, publicly made, should be publicly repaired. When I came to you, it was, as I stated, with a deep nat conscientious conviction that it was necessary to be in communion with the See of Rome; but this conviction I have not been able to sustain, in face of the fact that by it the natural rights of man and all individual liberty must be sacrificed—nor only 80, but the private conscience often

I remain, most reverend sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN MURRAY FORMS, B. D.,
Late pastor of St. Anne's church, N. Y.

City Polities.

REPUBLICAN ASSEMBLY CONVENTIONS.

The Republican Assembly District Assembly Conven-

5.—John J. Shaw.
6.—John Commerford.
7.—Adjourned till Tuesday
8.—George Terwilliger.
9.—Pavid R. Jaques.
0.—Joseph P. Cooper.

In the Tenth Assembly District Mr. Edward Gorma was the favorite before the election, but declined in favo if Joseph P. Cooper, At a Poople's Convention held at the Stnyesaet Hous-act night, George Opdyke was nominated for Senator i he Sixth district, and Colonel John S. Occks for Assembly the meeting was quite large and enthusiastic.

THE DR. KANE MONUMENT ASSOCIATION—SYMPATHY WITH LAI-Y JANE FRANKLIN .- A meeting of the Kane Mo letters were received from various parties, offering to loc ture for the furtherance of the object of the society; and it was announced that a series of lectures would be given during the winter, the first to take place in November. Hon. Edward Everett, Rev. Dr. Chapin, Park Benjamin and others, are among the orators. The following reso-lutions were introduced by Colonel Robert L. De Coin, with appropriate remarks, and unanimously adopted:—

propriate remarks, and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The names and fates of the late Sir John Fracklin, iour late country man. Dr. Riisha Keut Kane, are so in strably associated that the name and fates of one cannot be ken or thought of without bringing to mind the name and of the other; therefore, be life met. Association, upon learners of the other; therefore, be life met. Association, upon learners, and the services of the control of the services of the control of the services. Association, upon learners, methods, do as a body corporate, and individuate the services of the parable bereavment; while they respect and applied, out measure, that purity of woman's character and devowhich, through long years of uncertainty, inspired her full heart with a living hope that a beloved and long absent and might yet be restored to her of this site of eternity—a which, though now dispundation.

BALL IN HOBOKEN.—Yesterday afternoon a young man in this city, and doing business in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, received a severe fracture of the skull whilst playing base ball in the Flysian Fields, Hobokea, from which, it is said, he will not recover. The accident was caused by the young man slipping whilst running after the ball, which rolled down a hellow of some fifteen or twenty feet, the bottom of which was covered with sharp, projecting stones. Willis, in his anxiety to reach the ball, foil headlong into the abyse; his head coming in contact with a sharp rock; it was cut completely open in a shocking manner. The body of the insensible young man was at once removed, and medical assistance precured, but the

fice and stable of Solomon Campbell, corner of First ave nce and Twenty third street. The flames spread rapidly, and before the firemen could subdue them the stables, some sheds, and the most part of the office were destroyed. Two herese and a lot of chickens were burnt to death. The total less will amount to about \$1,900. No insurance. The fire is supposed to have been the act of an incendir

FIRE IN SEVENTH AVENUE.-Between seven and eight o'clock on Friday morning a fire occurred in the resewood o'clock on Friday morning a fire occurred in the resewood deer manufactory of Tompson and Quintern, on the third foor of No. 88 Seventh avenue. The firemen extinguished the fire before the flames extended to the adjoining building; the third and fourth floors and roof of the building were destroyed. The loss of Tompson and Quintern will be between \$4,000 and \$5,000; insured for \$1,000 in the Exchange Insurance Company. The first and second floors are occupied by Henry Christie, carpenter and builder; stock damaged by fire and water about \$400; no insurance. The building is owned by Mr. Christie. It is damaged about \$1,000; insured for \$2,900 in the Greenwich Insurance Company. The fire was esused by a back draught of wind blowing some lighted shavings out of the siove.

NEW YORK OPHALME HOSPITAL—The introductory to the eighth course of lectures for the bonefit of this institu-

the eighth course of lectures for the benefit of this institu-tion will be delivered by Mark Stephensen, M. Iv., at half-past seven o'clock this evening, at the hospital, in Stay-vesant place.

MASONIC CELEBRATION AT ODD FEILOWS HALL.—The members of the Masonic confraternity, belonging to the Leba non Lodge No. 191, held their twelfth anniversary on Wednesday evening at Odd Fellows' Hall, in Grand street. Quite a number of ladies and gentlemen were present, and the evening passed off in a very pleasant manner, with a ball, supper, speeches, &c.

CORONER'S INQUISTS.—Augustus Berthold, a child three years old, was scalded to death on Wednesday by falling

years old, was scaled to death on wednesday by falling into a tob of hot water at 558 Fourth street. Coroner Schirmer held an inquest upon the body of an unknown man found drowmed at the foot of Eighty-sixth street. Deceased was about thirty years of age, had dark hair, sandy whiskers, and had been in the water about eight or ten days.

ACCIDENTAL DRATH.—A steerage passenger on the steamship Yorktown, whose name we could not learn, was seriously hurt Thursday while going down the bay by a block falling on him from aloft. He was landed at Quarantine and sent back to the city to his friends.

Onnibus Accident.—About 12½ o'clock Thursday af-

ternoon a very respectable and well dressed lady, while termon a very respectable and well dressed lady, while in the act of crossing Broadway, opposite Murray street, accidentally fell down in the middle of the road, and the whoels of an omnibus, passing at the time, rolled over her head, injuring her in a very serious manner. The wounded lady was promptly conveyed to the City Hospi-tal for medical treatment.

Wolfington Boy was prompt of the control of the river, a salor, name unknown, fell from the bow overboard and was drowned. The Hamilton arenue ferry boat Manhattan went to his assistance, and hove a line, which he'grasped, but was too weak to hold on. The body was not recov-

Supreme Court-Chambers. Before Hon. Judge Ingraham.

Oct. 21.—Edgar C. Hall es. Lucien Ayer.—It was irregular to issue an execution against the body before the execution against the property was returned. The execution appears to have been filed, but the Sheriff omitted to endorse upon it the proper return. This error, however, is not amendable, and as it is the fault of the Sheriff rather than the attorney, he should be allowed to endorse the return muse pro tune on payment of the cent of the motion. The motion to dissolve the injunction is denied, with \$10 costs, unless the defendant pays the plaintiff's claim and the costs of this action, in which case the same is granted.

The King of Sardinia has sent Gen. Bourbaki and M. Prizze. Mayer of Cremona, a splendid stag each, killed with his Majesty's own hand in the Park of Monza. He had previously sent one to Gen. Garibaidi.

The King of Bararia, in recognition of the services of the Messrs. Schlaghtweit, has conferred upon these distinguished travellers titles of nobility.

The King of Sweden left Stockholm on the 26th ultimo for Christiania, to open on the lat instant the ordinary session of the Legislative Chambers of Norway. His Majesty before his departure established an ad interins government.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

THE MAILS OF THE EUROPA

Official History of the Events in China.

Napoleon's Policy in Italy and the East.

ALLOCUTION OF POPE PIPS THE NINTH.

THE GREAT EASTERN AGAIN DELAYED.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The mails of the Europa reached this city from Boston yesterday evening, with our European flus and letters, dated in Paris on the 7th and in London on the 8th inst. containing very ample details of the interesting new telegraphed from Sackville, N. B., published in the Herato on Thursday morning.

We have private advices, telegraphed from London, ke the effect that the Great Eastern would not sail on the 20th inst., as last announced, but would probably be de-tained until after the middle of November.

in Southern Russia the yield of wheat is less than was expected, and of barley very deficient both in quantity and quality. The letter of our Paris correspondent, given below, will

Our Paris Correspondence.

PARIS, Oct. 6, 1859. ation of the Zurich Conference and Chances of a Bu ropean Congress—England': Pique at Napoleon's Italian Policy—Danger to the Anglo-French Alliance—Will Eng

the Sensation Men—The Spanish War with Morocco— British Look Out for Gibraliar—The Iroubles in Indi England—Austrian Reform—The German Confedera-tion—Russian Emancipation and Struggles of the Land-lords—Conspiracy Against the Sullan's Life—The Pres Press Argument in France—Touching Incident on Board the Persia During the Gale—Mr. Mason's Funeral—Ef-

fects of Humanity at Sea, de. The Zurich Conference, after having so the attention of all Europe, and so long deceived the anxious hopes of those wishing for a speedy solution of the Italian question, is at last about to accomplish some thing. The Conference will have settled everything, with the exception of the future of the Duchies; this most im-portant part of the Ralian complication being left to the consideration of a Congress, which must soon meet, as all parties feel the absolute necessity for one.

the present troublesome state of affairs were a Congress held at which France was represented and England not. It would seem to foreshadow the dissolution of an alliance mand offere she cansents to a Congress. But while so loing she runs great danger of being jilted. A spice of

real friend of the Italam people; but still no one car deny that her Derby ministry was Austrian in its t cies, and now there seeins a disinclination to assist th England ask for guarantees before she sends her repre-sentatives to the Congress? Let them take part in its delibe rations, and then and there a pport the real interests of the people in question, and strent outly defend them from the machinations of those who might evince a desire to wrong them. This is England's true rôle, and it is a much more dignified one then demanding beforehand things not to be granted and then keeping aloof from a Congress. The Italians will end by looking a pon the English as their real fees should this vacillating course of policy he con-

Italy will end, and all agree that the Congress will have a difficult task before it. In the first place, we find the people of Tuscany, Modena, Parma, and also of the Legations annexing themselves, in fact, to Piedmont. They have joined their postal and telegraphic lines, have assimilated their customs dues and taxes to these of Sardinia, have appointed all their officers in Victor Emanuel's name, and caused them to take an oath of fealty to his Majesty ere going into office. They display fealty to his Majesty ere going into office. They display upon their standards the arms of Savoy, stamp their public documents with these arms and head them with these words: "In the name and by the authority of victor manuel King elect." In fact, and to all purposes, they are duly anexed. The King of Sardinia parmits in silence these demonstrations, he does not acceptabut he does not refuse the annexation. He, in his replies to the deputations from the Assemblies of Parma, Modenn, Tuscany and the Legation accepted conditionally the aunexation of these countries to the Kingdom of Sardinia. Much anxiety had been expressed here to know how his Majesty would answer the demands of the Legations for the Pope is by no means decided on giving up those pravinces; on the contrary, his Holiness has, at great expense, got together some eight thousand troops, who are, it as supposed, to attack the people of the Legations as soon a sit is thought feasible.

King Victor Frannucl, in his answer to the Hegations, protested as to his respect for the Pope, but he also in the clearest manner made known that he fully appreciated his position as the defender of Italian nationality and inadependence.

It is exident that, the great Powers of Evence are at

clearest manner made known that he fully appreciated his position as the defender of Ralian nationality and inale-penderce.

It is evident that the great Powers of Europe are adverse to the increase of the Kingdom of Sardinia, which it already so much enlarged by the addition of Lombardy. But how else can the question be settled. There is no chance for the re-establishment of the Princes that were so short a time since carrying arms against the Allies, and besides, the people have now so expressed, or as I might say, have carried out their desires for annexation with so much firmness, that the great question will be who shall force them to receive back their deposed Princes in case the Corgress decides they are to come back.

The affairs of the Legations complicate the Italian question in a singular manner. The citizens of Bologna have prenounced the Pope's temporal power over them a ended, and they have, like the people of the Duchies, adopted the arms of Savey and pronounced Victor Emannel "King Elect."

His Holiness Pius IX, has refused decidedly to adopt the measures for reform that were presented to him by the puke de Grammont, French Ambassador at his Court, in the name of the Emperor Napoleon, consequently accommon count epon the esport of Pronce in his coming struggle with the army of the Legations. Et Peter's successor seems determined to drown in blood all opposition to his will, and excommunications are to be thundered against the offenders. The King of Sardinia's representative at the Papal Court has received his passports, and is a core to return to Turin. But the Pope is as yet obliged: to keep his wrath within bounds, for he has only succeeded in getting together some \$7000 troops, while the forces of the Legations amount to 16,000 men. This disparity of numbers somewhat damps the ardor of Cardinal Antonelli for the fray; but this counsellor of the Prope is determined to have a row some way, and so he is mancuvring to bring the young Ring of Naples into the

repet street in the young King of Napter more unarrel.

Francis II. is, we are now told, to meet the Pope at sor city to be chosen for that purpose, and there he will present to Pius IX. his Queen. This presentation is but pretext. Large numbers of soldiers belonging to Napare moving near the frontiers of the Legations, castily to protect Aquila, a town near the friter, which has on several occasions been scene of serious troubles. But it is supposed there is an intention to give aid to the Papal forces. Will not, however, be successful. The army of Central III, including the forces of the Legations, Tuccany, dena and Parma, number 40,000, and if necessary, meet any army that stincks any portion of Central III.